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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
11283-018001**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If Known, see 37 CFR
1.5)

10/089120

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP00/02113INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
31 March 2000PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
4 November 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

A METHOD FOR DEGRADING POLYLACTIDE RESINS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Yutaka Tokiwa

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 16 below concern other documents or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:
 - ☒ International Search Report
 - ☒ WO 01/32902 A1
 - ☒ Form PCT/IPEA/409
 - ☒ PH-934-PCT
 - ☒ Form PCT/IB/308

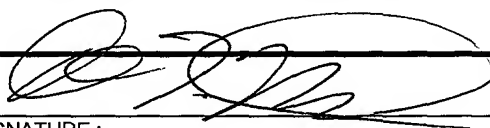
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U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN) 107089120		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/02113		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 11283-018001	
17. <input type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$1040 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO..... \$740 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... \$710 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... \$100 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</div>				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$0.00	
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Chris T. Mizumoto FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. 45 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 2800 New York, New York 10111 (212) 765-5070 phone (212) 258-2291 facsimile			<div style="text-align: center;">  SIGNATURE : </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NAME Chris T. Mizumoto </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> REGISTRATION NUMBER 42,899 </div>		

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APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: A METHOD FOR DEGRADING POLYLACTIDE RESINS
APPLICANT: YUTAKA TOKIWA


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Specification

A METHOD FOR DEGRADING POLYLACTIDE RESINS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for degrading polylactide resins through a novel biological treatment process.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The disposal of plastic wastes is recently an issue of concern. Incineration and landfill are major methods for disposing of plastic wastes, however, incineration accelerates global warming while a decrease in the amount of land being reclaimed is a problem related with landfill disposal. Therefore, biodegrading methods are attracting attention. Polylactide resins have biodegradability and the development of various applications as next-generation plastics is in progress. In the near future, however, as with currently used plastics, a focus on the issue of wastes is strongly expected.

Polylactide resins are polymers that are hydrolyzed in a water system and are currently employed as medical and pharmaceutical materials. Since polylactide resins can be synthesized through lactic acid fermentation from regeneratable resources such as starch, they are attracting attention as a material for biodegradable plastics to replace general-purpose plastics for which environmental degradation is difficult. Polymeric resins are classified into poly-L-lactic acid, poly-D-lactic acid, poly-DL-lactic acid, and a copolymer with other polymers, depending on the type of constitutive monomer.

It is known that an enzyme accelerates hydrolysis of polylactide resins. An enzyme for degrading polylactide resins may be a hydrolase similar to protease, lipase, or esterase, although it is not yet specified. Further, until now microorganisms for directly biodegrading polylactide resins and wastes thereof and degradation method techniques using those microorganisms have been limited to the following: the actinomycetes *Amycolatopsis mediterranei* (FERM P-14921), *Actinomadura viridis* (FERM P-16247), and *Streptomyces spp.* (FERM P-15869, FERM P-15870); and the bacteria *Staphylococcus hominis* (FERM P-15867), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (FERM P-15868), *Bacillus subtilis* (FERM P-16181), *Bacillus circulans* (FERM P-16182), and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* (FERM P-16183), and degradation using those bacteria. Thus, it can be said that investigation of techniques for actively degrading polylactide

resins has not yet been sufficiently conducted.

The object of the present invention is, therefore, to provide novel microorganisms for directly biodegrading polylactide resins and plastics containing the same and a method therefor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to attain the above object, we conducted concentrated studies and screening over a wide range and as a result, found, through a microbiological technique, novel actinomycetes having excellent activities for degrading polylactide resins. This has led to the completion of the present invention.

Specifically, the present invention provides a method for degrading polylactide resins in which the polylactide resins are degraded by actinomycetes belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora*, or *Actinopolyspora*.

According to the present invention, polylactide resins are degraded by being added to a medium containing inorganic salts together with the actinomycetes belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora*, or *Actinopolyspora*.

More specifically, in the present invention, the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix* is at least one bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Saccharothrix flava*, *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca*, *Saccharothrix longispora*, *Saccharothrix australiensis*, *Saccharothrix mutabilis* subsp. *mutabilis*, *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes* subsp. *aerocolonigenes*, *Saccharothrix syringae*, *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea*, *Saccharothrix cryophilis*, *Saccharothrix espanaensis*, *Saccharothrix texasensis*, and *Saccharothrix waywayandensis*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Streptoalloteichus* is *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Kibdelosporangium* is *Kibdelosporangium aridum*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Lentzea* is *Lentzea albidocapillata*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Actinokineospora* is *Actinokineospora riparia*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Saccharomonospora* is *Saccharomonospora azurea*; the actinomycete belonging to the genus *Saccharopolyspora* is *Saccharopolyspora erythraea* or *Saccharopolyspora hordei*; and the actinomycete belonging to the genus

Actinopolyspora is *Actinopolyspora halophila* or *Actinopolyspora mortivallis*. In the present invention, a preferable culturing condition is at a pH value between 4.0 and 10.0 and a temperature between 10 and 60°C.

This specification includes part or all of the contents as disclosed in the specification of Japanese Patent Application No. 313578/1999 (Hei 11-313578), which is a priority document of the present invention.

EMBODIMENT FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

"Polylactide resins" according to the present invention refer to polymers comprised mainly of lactic acid and include a homopolymer of polylactic acid such as poly-L-lactic acid and poly-D-lactic acid, a copolymer of poly-L/D-lactic acid, and a copolymer of polylactic acid prepared by copolymerizing the above polymers with other polymers such as ϵ -caprolactone and glycolide, and a blended polymer made from the above polymers or from the above polymers and other polymers. A lactic acid component in the polymer (polylactide resins) is 10% by weight or more. As a method of polymerization, a method involving direct polymerization of lactic acid, a method involving ring-breakage polymerization of lactide (a cyclic dimer of lactic acid), and the like are known. A number average molecular weight of the polylactide resins applicable to the degradation method in the present invention is about 10,000 to 10^6 , preferably about 50,000 to 300,000. The present invention, however, is not limited to these only.

Examples of commercially available polylactide resins include Lacty (Shimadzu Corporation) and Lacea (Mitsui Chemicals), however, the method of the present invention is not limited to these only.

The present invention enables degradation of polylactide resins under aerobic conditions by allowing microorganisms to degrade polylactide resins.

Novel microorganisms in which we found activities for degrading polylactide resins are actinomycetes belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora*, or *Actinopolyspora*.

Among actinomycetes belonging to the above genera, particularly preferred are

Saccharothrix flava, *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca*, *Saccharothrix longispora*, *Saccharothrix australiensis*, *Saccharothrix mutabilis* subsp. *mutabilis*, *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes* subsp. *aerocolonigenes*, *Saccharothrix syringae*, *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea*, *Saccharothrix cryophilis*, *Saccharothrix espanaensis*, *Saccharothrix texasensis*, *Saccharothrix waywayandensis*, *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus*, *Kibdelosporangium aridum*, *Lentzea albidocapillata*, *Actinokineospora riparia*, *Saccharomonospora azurea*, *Saccharopolyspora erythraea*, *Saccharopolyspora hordei*, *Actinopolyspora halophila*, and *Actinopolyspora mortivallis*.

Strains used in the present invention are bacteria which, for example, are stored in facilities for repositing microorganism strains such as The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Japan Collection of Microorganisms (2-1 Hirosawa Wako, Saitama, Japan), and one strain or a group of microorganisms containing a plurality of strains are preferably selected for use from the group consisting of: strains belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, i.e., *Saccharothrix flava* (JCM 3296), *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca* (JCM 3313), *Saccharothrix longispora* (JCM 3314), *Saccharothrix australiensis* (JCM 3370), *Saccharothrix mutabilis* subsp. *mutabilis* (JCM 3380), *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes* subsp. *aerocolonigenes* (JCM 4150), *Saccharothrix syringae* (JCM 6844), *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea* (JCM 9110), *Saccharothrix cryophilis* (JCM 9111), *Saccharothrix espanaensis* (JCM 9112), *Saccharothrix texasensis* (JCM 9113), and *Saccharothrix waywayandensis* (JCM 9114); strains belonging to the genus *Streptoalloteichus*, i.e., *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus* (JCM 3268); strains belonging to the genus *Kibdelosporangium*, i.e., *Kibdelosporangium aridum* subsp. *aridum* (JCM 7912), and *Kibdelosporangium aridum* subsp. *largum* (JCM 9107); strains belonging to the genus *Lentzea*, i.e., *Lentzea albidocapillata* (JCM 9732); strains belonging to the genus *Actinokineospora*, i.e., *Actinokineospora riparia* (JCM 7471); strains belonging to the genus *Saccharomonospora*, i.e., *Saccharomonospora azurea* (IFO 14651); strains belonging to the genus *Saccharopolyspora*, i.e., *Saccharopolyspora erythraea* (IFO 13426) and *Saccharopolyspora hordei* (IFO 15046); and strains belonging to the genus *Actinopolyspora*, i.e., *Actinopolyspora halophila* (JCM 3278) and *Actinopolyspora mortivallis* (JCM 7550).

Each strain of the above microorganisms or a group of microorganisms containing each strain is well known in the art and may be provided for processing of polylactide resins in a liquid state together with a culture solution containing the strain grown and cultured in a basal medium which is suitable for culturing the

microorganisms, for example, a medium of inorganic salts containing a nitrogen source to which 50 to 500 ppm of yeast extract has been added. If necessary, it may be provided for treatment of polylactide resins as a preparation in powder form prepared by freeze-drying a strain in accordance with a conventional method or in a solid state such as a tablet prepared by blending the powder with various vitamins and minerals and necessary nutrients, such as yeast extract, casamino acid, peptone, and the like, followed by compression.

A basal medium used in culturing in the present invention includes inorganic salts and ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, and ammonium carbonate or the like is used as a nitrogen source. As inorganic salts, commonly used culture sources such as monopotassium phosphate, dipotassium phosphate, magnesium sulfate, sodium chloride, iron (I) sulfate, sodium molybdate, sodium tungstate, or manganese sulfate are used. Unlike a common bacterial medium, addition of a minor amount of yeast extract, casamino acid, peptone, malt extract or the like is sometimes effective. Octyl glucoside, a surfactant, can be used to disperse powdery polylactic acid. Surfactants such as PLYSURF (Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.) sometimes inhibit degradation of polylactic acid and thus the addition thereof is not preferred. A pH value of a medium is between 4.0 and 10.0 and preferably between 5.0 and 8.0. The culturing temperature is from 10 to 47°C, preferably 10 to 40°C.

A method for biodegrading polylactide resins according to the present invention is preferably carried out by adding the previously described basal medium, polylactide resins to be processed, and the strain, the powder, tablet, or culture solution having strains incorporated therein, in a culturing tank. Alternatively, the above strains may be incorporated into active sludge or compost. From the viewpoint of degradation efficiency, most preferably, a polylactic resin is pulverized, however it may be a film. The amount of polylactide resins injected into the basal medium is preferably 0.01 to 10% by weight with respect to the basal medium. The amount of microorganisms added may be very small, however, it is preferably 0.01% by weight or more based on the polylactide resins in order that the injected amount does not affect the process time.

The time required for degradation varies depending on the composition, form, and amount of polylactide resins, the type of microorganisms used and the relative amount thereof with respect to the resin, as well as other various culturing conditions,

and thus the time cannot be completely specified. Generally, polylactide resins can be degraded by being maintained for several days to several weeks or several months under the above conditions.

The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples. The present invention, however, is not limited to these examples only.

Example 1

100 mg of polylactic resin (poly-L-lactic acid, Mn: 1.08×10^5), pulverized to 180 micron or smaller, was added as a carbon source to 100 ml of basal medium (pH 7.0) shown in Table 1 and each strain shown in Table 2 was inoculated thereto, followed by culturing at 30°C for four weeks in a 180 rpm rotary shaking apparatus.

Table 1	
Formulation of basal medium (in 1 liter of distilled water)	
Component	Amount incorporated
$\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.5 mg
$\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.5 mg
MnSO_4	0.5 mg
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	10 mg
NaCl	10 mg
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20 mg
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	1,000 mg
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	200 mg
K_2HPO_4	1,600 mg
KH_2PO_4	200 mg
Octyl glucoside	50 mg
Yeast extract	100 mg

Table 2 Degradation of polylactide resins by various actinomycetes (30°C, 4 weeks, shake culturing)

Strain	Degradation rate of polylactic acid, %
Control (strain not inoculated)	0.2
<i>Saccharothrix flava</i>	30.4
JCM 3296	
<i>Saccharothrix coeruleofusca</i>	33.6
JCM 3313	
<i>Saccharothrix longispora</i>	47.3
JCM 3314	
<i>Saccharothrix australiensis</i>	34.2
JCM 3370	
<i>Saccharothrix mutabilis subsp. mutabilis</i>	50.1
JCM 3380	
<i>Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes subsp. aerocolonigenes</i>	30.1
JCM 4150	
<i>Saccharothrix syringae</i>	32.1
JCM 6844	
<i>Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea</i>	25.4
JCM 9110	
<i>Saccharothrix cryophilis</i>	9.7
JCM 9111	
<i>Saccharothrix espanaensis</i>	28.3
JCM 9112	
<i>Saccharothrix texasensis</i>	32.1
JCM 9113	
<i>Saccharothrix waywayandensis</i>	51.8
JCM 9114	
<i>Streptoalloteichus hindustanus</i>	52.1
JCM 3268	
<i>Kibdelosporangium aridum subsp. aridum</i>	48.7
JCM 7912	
<i>Kibdelosporangium aridum subsp. largum</i>	10.7
JCM 9107	
<i>Lentzea albidocapillata</i>	11.3
JCM 9732	
<i>Actinokineospora riparia</i>	36.0
JCM 7471	
<i>Saccharomonospora azurea</i>	27.4
IFO 14651	
<i>Saccharopolyspora erythraea</i>	13.9
IFO 13426	
<i>Saccharopolyspora hordei</i>	26.5
IFO 15046	
<i>Actinopolyspora halophila</i>	23.2
JCM 3278	
<i>Actinopolyspora mortivallis</i>	21.6
JCM 7550	

The degradation rate of polylactide resins was calculated by assaying the change in the recovery weight of polylactide resins (measured as dry weight of residual poly-L-lactic acid through extraction with chloroform and evaporation of chloroform) after degradation of the added pulverized polylactide resins. The results thereof are as shown in Table 2. The results show that while little change occurred in the weights before and after culturing in a control without inoculation of strains, and thus the polylactide resins were not substantially degraded, in the medium to which bacteria having degradation capability were added according to the present invention, polylactide resins decreased from about 10 to 50%.

The foregoing demonstrated that the following strains were capable of degrading macromolecular polylactide resins: *Saccharothrix flava* (JCM 3296), *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca* (JCM 3313), *Saccharothrix longispora* (JCM 3314), *Saccharothrix australiensis* (JCM 3370), *Saccharothrix mutabilis subsp. mutabilis* (JCM 3380), *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes subsp. aerocolonigenes* (JCM 4150), *Saccharothrix syringae* (JCM 6844), *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea* (JCM 9110), *Saccharothrix cryophilis* (JCM 9111), *Saccharothrix espanaensis* (JCM 9112), *Saccharothrix texasensis* (JCM 9113), *Saccharothrix waywayandensis* (JCM 9114), *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus* (JCM 3268), *Kibdelosporangium aridum subsp. aridum* (JCM 7912), *Kibdelosporangium aridum subsp. largum* (JCM 9107), *Lentzea albidocapillata* (JCM 9732), *Actinokineospora riparia* (JCM 7471), *Saccharomonospora azurea* (IFO 14651), *Saccharopolyspora erythraea* (IFO 13426), *Saccharopolyspora hordei* (IFO 15046), *Actinopolyspora halophila* (JCM 3278), and *Actinopolyspora mortivallis* (JCM 7550).

All publications, patents and patent applications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The method for degrading polylactide resins according to the present invention is a method for disposing of polylactic resin wastes which does not generate any exhaust gas, unlike the conventional incineration method, is significantly time-saving compared to the conventional landfill technology, and is a very valuable method in waste disposal. In particular, by actively degrading polylactide resins, which are biodegradable plastics, using microorganisms having degrading activities, instead of merely waiting for natural degradation in soil, an environmentally better disposal

What is claimed is:

1. A method for degrading polylactide resins, wherein the polylactide resins are degraded by an actinomycete belonging to a genus selected from the group consisting of *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora*, and *Actinopolyspora*.

2. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Saccharothrix*.

3. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 2, wherein the actinomycete is at least one bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Saccharothrix flava*, *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca*, *Saccharothrix longispora*, *Saccharothrix australiensis*, *Saccharothrix mutabilis subsp. mutabilis*, *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes subsp. aerocolonigenes*, *Saccharothrix syringae*, *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea*, *Saccharothrix cryophilis*, *Saccharothrix espanaensis*, *Saccharothrix texasensis*, and *Saccharothrix waywayandensis*.

4. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Streptoalloteichus*.

5. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 4, wherein the actinomycete is *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus*.

6. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Kibdelosporangium*.

7. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 6, wherein the actinomycete is *Kibdelosporangium aridum*.

8. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Lentzea*.

9. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 8 wherein the actinomycetes is *Lentzea albidocapillata*.

10. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Actinokineospora*.

11. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 10, wherein the actinomycete is *Actinokineospora riparia*.

12. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Saccharomonospora*.

13. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 12, wherein the actinomycete is *Saccharomonospora azurea*.

14. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Saccharopolyspora*.

15. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 14, wherein the actinomycete is *Saccharopolyspora erythraea* or *Saccharopolyspora hordei*.

16. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 1, wherein the actinomycete belongs to the genus *Actinopolyspora*.

17. The method for degrading polylactide resins according to claim 16, wherein the actinomycete is *Actinopolyspora halophila* or *Actinopolyspora mortivallis*.

18. A preparation in the form of a liquid, powder, or solid for degrading polylactide resins, wherein the preparation contains at least one actinomycete selected from the group consisting of *Saccharothrix flava*, *Saccharothrix coeruleofusca*, *Saccharothrix longispora*, *Saccharothrix australiensis*, *Saccharothrix mutabilis* subsp. *mutabilis*, *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes* subsp. *aerocolonigenes*, *Saccharothrix syringae*, *Saccharothrix coeruleoviolacea*, *Saccharothrix cryophilis*, *Saccharothrix espanaensis*, *Saccharothrix texasensis*, *Saccharothrix waywayandensis*, *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus*, *Kibdelosporangium aridum*, *Lentzea albidocapillata*, *Actinokineospora riparia*, *Saccharomonospora azurea*, *Saccharopolyspora erythraea*, *Saccharopolyspora hordei*, *Actinopolyspora halophila*, and *Actinopolyspora mortivallis*.

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides novel microorganisms that directly biodegrade polylactide resins and plastics containing the same as well as a method therefor. Specifically, the present invention provides a method for degrading polylactide resins, wherein the polylactide resins are degraded by an actinomycete belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora*, or *Actinopolyspora*.

Attorney's Docket No.: _____

DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY AND PETITION

I (We), the undersigned inventor(s), hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I (We) believe that I am (we are) the original, first, and joint (sole) inventor(s) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

A METHOD FOR DEGRADING POLYLACTIDE RESINS

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

and amended on _____.

☒ was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/JP00/02113

on March 31, 2000,

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on _____ (if applicable).

I (We) hereby state that I (We) have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; that I (We) do not know and do not believe that this invention was ever known or used before my invention or discovery thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my invention or discovery thereof, or more than one year prior to this application, or in public use or on sale in the United States for more than one year prior to this application; that this invention or discovery has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate in any country foreign to the United States on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before this application.

I (We) hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Section 119(a)-(d) of Title 35 United States Code, of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor s certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor s certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

I hereby claim the benefit under Section 119(e) of Title 35 United States Code,
of any United States application(s) listed below.

(Filing Date)

(Filing Date)

I (We) hereby claim the benefit under Section 120 of Title 35 United States Code, of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Section 112 of Title 35 United States Code, I (We) acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Section 1.56(a) of Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations, which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Serial No.	Filing Date	Status (pending, patented, abandoned)
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I(We) hereby request that all correspondence regarding this application be sent to the firm of FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. whose Post office address is: 45 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 2800, New York, New York 10111 U.S.A.

I (We) declare further that all statements made herein of my (our) knowledge are true and that all statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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